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*EDITOR'S NOTE: Within the last few months, the need for the utilization of the Rorschach method as a selective instrument for defense purposes has become more and more acute. The publication of the article on the "modification of the Rorschach for use as a group test" represents one tentative step to facilitate such utilization. The following article on inspection technique would be another step which would considerably broaden the possibilities of application.

Both procedures are herewith submitted to the experts in the field for experimental use and discussion. One of the issues in the next volume will report on the first experiences with the utilization of the Rorschach method for defense purposes in the United States and the British Empire.

We regret that much valuable material sent to us for publication had to make room temporarily for these more urgent considerations.

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INSPECTION TECHNIQUE
A Modification of the Rorschach Method of Personality Diagnosis for Large Scale Application

-by-
Ruth Munroe, Ph.D.

I. A Validation Experiment in Large Scale Testing

Purpose

The purpose of the experiment was to try out the possibility of adapting the Rorschach principles of diagnosis to large-scale testing. Procedures were developed for revieving the protocol quickly and systematically, recording important deviations from the usual on a check list of twenty-four items, making a rating on general adjustment, and writing a brief descriptive sketch of the personality. The average time expended upon each protocol was fifteen minutes, the maximum twenty minutes. (1)

Procedure

The subjects of the experiment were 101 female college Freshmen, the entire class entering Sarah Lawrence College in 1940. The test was administered in the usual manner, with no restriction in time. (2) Sixty percent of the protocols were taken by persons other than the examiner making the diagnosis. External cues either from direct observation of the subject or information about her may be considered minimal if not entirely absent. Analysis of the data shows no greater accuracy of rating in the 40 cases tested by the examiner or in the 14 cases where minor contact could not be avoided.

Evaluation of the protocols was completed and submitted to the director of education early in the year. In order to ensure independent judgments, however, the ratings were not shown to teachers until June. The descriptive sketches were presented for validation in April and May.

The rating categories and symbols were as follows:

A - good adjustment. Emotional difficulties are either absent or are adequately handled.

B - mild problem. Adjustment is not entirely smooth, but difficulties are not likely to cause marked disturbance.

C - moderate problem. Difficulties of some sort are likely to be apparent, but within the range expected in any group.

D - severe problem. Evidence of disturbance great enough to warrant fuller investigation.

S - superficial undesirable behavior pattern with adequate basic resources for emotional stability and maturity.

U - unclassified.

(1) The Technique used is described in detail in the second part of this article.
(2) We are repeating the experiment with the class entering in 1941, substituting the group administration technique developed by Dr. Harrower-Erickson.

The following materials were used for validation:

1. The Bernreuter Personality Inventory, especially a list of 15 students showing the combination of extreme scores found by Hayes and Fisher* to have the best predictive value at Sarah Lawrence College.

2. A list of students brought to the attention of the college psychiatrist.

3. Inadequate academic work, especially a list of 14 students whose standing was persistently unsatisfactory.

4. Nurse - hostess questionnaire. Teachers were asked in May to submit the names of students who in their judgment would be outstandingly good or poor as hostesses or as nurses in the army. Seventy-six out of one hundred and one girls were listed in at least one of these four categories. The covering letter suggested inner stability as one of the important qualifications for both jobs. Whatever traits may have been considered by teachers in selecting students, basic adjustment should have been a common factor. One might expect special outstanding characteristics to determine the selection of "hostesses" or "nurses" in some cases. Listing as good or poor for both jobs would probably depend almost entirely upon the factor of good general adjustment.

5. Each of these indices was given a numerical value and a composite maladjustment score derived for each student. The composite "maladjustment score" was derived by assigning a numerical value to each of our indices. One point was counted for unsatisfactory academic work at each of the four periods when reports are sent out, so that persistent failure meant a score of 4. Four points were counted if the teacher consulted the psychiatrist about a girl, five points if she was actually seen by him. Two points each were counted for listing as poor for hostessing and/or nursing. The maximum score possible was 13.

6. An objective validation of the descriptive sketches was attempted as follows. Each teacher of sizeable freshman classes (18 in all) was given a group of sketches without names. He was given a corresponding list of names of the students described and asked to attach the proper name to each sketch. The groups submitted varied in size from 4 to 6. The teacher was not informed about the correctness of any judgment until he had completed the matching of the entire group.

   Eleven sketches were offered in this manner to three teachers independently and in different combinations with other students since the composition of each class differed. Twenty-eight were submitted to two teachers, and 28 to only one teacher, depending on whether the student happened to be working with one, two or three members of the cooperating group of teachers.

*Journal of Applied Psychology, Vol. XXV, No. 1, Pages 86-96, February, 1941

7. A great deal of more qualitative material was obtained about most of the students; free discussion of the sketch after the matching experiment was completed; evaluation of sketches by teachers who did not know enough freshmen to cooperate in the matching experiment; routine faculty reports which at Sarah Lawrence College are descriptive of the student, not merely grades. Fifty odd full Rorschach interpretations were made and validated more carefully than the sketches as part of another research project on the test. In the present report this qualitative evidence is used only in the evaluation of discrepancies between Rorschach ratings and other materials.

Outstanding results and discussion

TEST RATING	Total	A (good adjustment)	B (mild problem)	C (moderate problem)	D (severe problem)	S (superficial problem	U (unclassified)
Number of students in each rating group	101	23	23	15	21	7	12
Number of students brought to attention of psychiatrist in any way.	18	1	0	4	11	1	1
Number of students who were actually seen by the psychiatrist	7	0	0	1	6	0	0
Number of students failing in academic work	14	1	0	6	5	1	1
Number of students listed as poor for both hostessing & nursing	9 (8)*	1 (1)	0	2 (1)	5 (6)	0	1
Number of students listed as good for both hostessing & nursing	15 (20)	8 (11)	4 (4)	0	0	0	3 (5)
Average composite maladjustment score	maximum possible score=13	.95	.32	3.8	5.6	2.1	1.2

Number of students in each Rorschach rating group who appear on the lists used in validation.

*Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of times a listing was made by more than one teacher.

The table shows the number of students from each Rorschach rating group who appeared on the lists used for validation. The final entry on the table presents the average composite score for each group.

1. Bernreuter rating

Three of the 15 students selected as potential problems by the Bernreuter were not classified at all by the Rorschach. Of the 12 remaining 10 were rated as some kind of problem (C, D, or S) and 2, although rated B, were described as "timid, able to function well only in a somewhat protected environment." There was no relation between the Bernreuter list and the degree of problem estimated by the Rorschach. Since 43 students were included in groups C, D and S, it can be seen that the relationship between the two tests was not very close, but judgments on these 15 girls were at least not contradictory.

Attempts to find a correspondence between the Rorschach rating and the total distribution of Bernreuter scores on any single scale or combination of scales were relatively unsuccessful. Since the honors seem to lie with the Rorschach when the tests are compared with external measures, this finding confirms the general opinion that the Bernreuter is at best effective in selecting cases of maladjustment, not in evaluating the average or well-balanced individual.

2. Psychiatric consultation

Of 18 students brought to the attention of the college psychiatrist (1) out of a class of 101, 16 were rated in some "problem" group (D, C, S) by the Rorschach. The two girls not so rated (one U, one A) were not considered to have neurotic difficulties by the psychiatrist. They were cases of academic failure in which a score below the 25th percentile or the American Council Test of Scholastic Aptitude seemed the most important factor.

Groups C and D, including 36 students, accounted for 15 out of 18 cases brought to the attention of the psychiatrist. No Bernreuter scale or combination of scales could be found which included more than 7 of these cases among the 36 most unfavorable scores.

The D rating according to the criterion of psychiatric consultation was far more effective in predicting maladjustment than the C rating: 11 to 4 for total psychiatric consultations; 6 to 1 for the seven students who saw the psychiatrist themselves. The 2 cases considered most serious by the psychiatrist were distinguished at once by the Rorschach.

One of these two girls had consistently average scores on the Bernreuter scales. Only three of the 15 students giving extreme scores appeared on the list of 18 psychiatric consultations.

Ten out of 21 students rated D were not referred to the psychiatrist. Six of these girls show evidence of maladjustment which would justify a C rating,

(1) For the most part this attention merely involved discussing with teachers the best way of approaching minor difficulties in adjustment. Requests for such discussion came entirely from the teachers.

but the D is probably genuinely excessive.(1) In four cases qualitative evidence suggests that the D rating may be proved right in the future, in spite of successful achievement at the present time.

3. Academic failure

Out of 14 cases of persistent academic failure in a class of 101 only one was rated A or B by the Rorschach and one was unclassified. Both of these girls have American Council Test scores in the lowest quartile. In contrast to the group of psychiatric consultation cases, however, the D rating has no greater predictive value than the C rating. While a Rorschach judgment of adequacy seems a fair guarantee of satisfactory work in the freshman year at Sarah Lawrence College (one failure in 46 cases) there is only one chance in three that a girl rated as a "problem" will fail in her studies.

Neither the American Council Test nor the Bernreuter selected more than their theoretically expected chance quota of failures.

4. Hostess - Nurse questionnaire

If the Rorschach ratings are reduced to a two point scale (adequate = A+B; problem = C + D + S) corresponding to the "good" and "poor" listing by teachers on the questionnaire approximately four times as many students are placed by teachers in agreement with the Rorschach rating as opposed to it in every category.

In the case of the 20 students listed by teachers as either good or poor for both hostessing and nursing agreement is complete with one exception. The single discrepancy can be shown to be the consequence of more exacting standards on the part of the teacher rather than of a real difference in judgment about the student.

Of 31 listings of the same students by more than one teacher 29 were in agreement with the Rorschach evaluation and only two opposed.

Students rated A are listed approximately twice as often in the "good" categories as students rated B. Eleven students rated B were not listed at all (i.e. presumably were not outstandingly good) as against only two rated A. Taking into consideration judgments by more than one teacher markedly increases the superiority of the A over the B rating is predicting selection in the "good" categories.

Thus not only is the general correspondence between test rating and teacher judgment very good, but also the four point scale seems to reflect degrees of adjustment significantly.

5. Identification of descriptive sketches.

Of 117 attempts at identification of the descriptive sketches 81 (69%) were correct. Since under the conditions of the experiment well under 20%

(1) It is hoped that analysis of the error made in rating these protocols will lead to a reduction in errors in the experiment now under way.

of successes could have been expected from the operation of chance alone, this figure is of unquestionable significance. Fifty-seven sketches were correctly identified by at least one teacher, 20 (out of a possible 39) by two teachers and 4 (out of a possible 11) by three teachers.

Errors in identification could, of course, have resulted from lack of insight on the part of the teacher as well as from inaccuracy in the sketch. The sketches do not describe the color of the girl's eyes, but character traits not always easy to observe in the educational situation. It is therefore interesting to note the decrease in total failures in identification as the number of teachers making the attempt increases. Six students (out of 28) were wrongly identified by one teacher only. Four (out of 28) were wrongly identified by two teachers. None (out of 11) were wrongly identified by as many as three teachers.

No claims are made for the descriptive sketches at this time beyond the obvious observation that there is "something" in them. Qualitative evidence shows that almost all of them contained a few errors in detail and none was completely wrong. Practical use of the sketches should wait upon scientific analysis of specific areas of security of judgment and faulty inference. We are not attempting more than a rough evaluation until we have 100 more cases to work with, as refined analysis reduces the number of instances of each type of inference to the vanishing point.

Conclusions

The experiment was performed on a rather homogeneous group of 101 individuals studied over a period of a single year. In one sense this was a rigorous test of the technique, since finer differentiations are necessary to show results in a homogeneous group. On the other hand generalisations from a single small atypical group are obviously dangerous. We are repeating the experiment ourselves before putting the technique into practical use.

Within the limits of the experimental conditions, however, the following conclusions seem statistically warranted: (1)

1 - The Rorschach rating was markedly superior to scores on the Bernreuter Personality Inventory and the American Council Test of Scholastic Aptitude in predicting academic failure and maladjustment as indicated by referral to the college psychiatrist.

2 - A Rorschach rating placing the student in the "adequate" half of the class offered a very accurate prediction of reasonably satisfactory performance in the freshman year.

3 - A rating of better-than-average adjustment (A) had statistical significance as compared with the B rating, but included some individuals showing slight difficulties and at least one who should probably have been rated C.

(1) The author is further impressed by the fact that whenever a more rigorous check is applied (e.g. judgment by 2 teachers instead of one) the performance of the test shows to better advantage. These data have not been included in the present brief summary since numbers are small and statistically significant only because many straws point in the same direction.

4 - Every student showing marked difficulties of any sort was rated some kind of problem by the Rorschach.

5 - The D rating (severe problem) selected most of the cases brought to the attention of the psychiatrist, but was no better than the C rating (moderate problem) in predicting academic failure.

6 - Our material suggests that cases of grave psychiatric disturbance can be picked out very easily, but such cases are so few in a normal college group that evidence cannot be conclusive.

7 - Adding qualitative evidence to the evaluation it would seem that errors in placement of one point on a four point scale are not infrequent. In about six cases the possibility of larger error cannot be excluded by the evidence now available. Neither can the error be confirmed. There is some reason to fear that the test will ultimately be proved correct in every case of 4 students rated D who now have a composite maladjustment score of zero.

8 - A descriptive sketch of some accuracy can be written from the Rorschach protocol evaluated by the Inspection method. We do not know as yet what characteristics can be described most accurately and where errors are likely to be made.

II. A Modification of Interpretation Procedure for Large-scale Testing: The Inspection Diagnosis.

The purpose of the technique we have called Inspection Diagnosis is to provide a method for using Rorschach principles soundly when time does not permit full analysis of the protocol. In our experimental work (the results of which are briefly summarized in the proceeding section) we introduced no modification in the manner of administering the Rorschach. There is every reason to suppose, however, that our technique of evaluation could be combined with the method of group administration developed by Dr. Harrower-Erickson. The combination might result in a test practicable for dealing with large groups where speed is essential.

The average time expended in evaluating each protocol in our experimental work was 15 minutes. This figure may be considered flexible. In the majority of cases it could be reduced if necessary, but in a few it should be increased somewhat to obtain good results. Within this period the protocol is carefully reviewed, the data used in diagnosis recorded according to a definite scheme (see p 191), a rating on general adjustment assigned to the subject, and more qualitative observations about him written in a descriptive sketch of his personality. Procedures for this quick assessment of the protocol are clearly outlined. While the resources of the Rorschach method are only partially tapped, we believe that they are used systematically. The examiner works with material uniformly selected and recorded. His judgment is if anything more closely controlled by "objective" criteria than in full interpretation. (1)

(1) An incidental merit of the Inspection technique lies in the fact that it does yield a quantitative judgment and that the criteria used are recorded in a standardized format which lends itself to statistical analysis. Large-scale research is facilitated. It should be possible with a minimum of effort not only to investigate further the value of the technique as it is described in the following pages, but also to find ways of improving it systematically.

It is hardly necessary to remark that the Inspection Diagnosis does not pretend to give in 15 minutes the rich, balanced picture of the personality obtained through prolonged, expert study of the protocol. It should be compared with group tests of personality like the Bernreuter rather than with the Rorschach full interpretation. For this reason it has seemed important to apply a special name to the technique. Only an emphatic distinction between the Inspection Diagnosis and the Rorschach Method used to its full capacity can protect the status of the Rorschach as a refined diagnostic instrument. On the other hand the development of a sound method of quick evaluation would be hampered by the expectation that it could approach the standards of the Rorschach method handled by an expert with unlimited time at his disposal.

The major function of the Inspection Diagnosis is simply to select cases from a large group for more intensive study. Our preliminary investigation (which should, of course, be confirmed on a larger and more representative material) suggests that even in this drastically abridged form the Rorschach is remarkably accurate in selecting both gravely disturbed individuals and the large number from whom reasonably satisfactory adjustment may be expected.

A more differentiated measure than general adjustment is necessary if success in any concrete situation is to be predicted accurately. A neurotic individual may function very well as a student or a soldier provided the peculiar bent of his temperament happens to fit the requirements of the job. Conversely an entirely normal or superior person may be unsuited to a particular task. The degree of success we obtained in writing the descriptive sketches suggests that the Inspection Diagnosis may be susceptible of development in the direction of pointing out special characteristics of practical importance in selecting personnel.

We must remember, however, that the Rorschach indices are seen crudely and in relative isolation from each other when time is so severely curtailed. There is no opportunity for the careful integration of evidence which is perhaps the most important aspect of full Rorschach interpretation. Special research will be necessary to determine what inference as to character traits can be drawn safely under the conditions of the Inspection Diagnosis. In the meantime very great caution should be exercised both in writing and in using the descriptive sketch.

Technique of the Inspection Diagnosis

A. Underlying Principles

In the usual procedure for full length interpretation every response is scored, significant items counted and important relationships calculated. These numerical results are tabulated and compared with more or less definite norms. Interpretation is based upon evaluation of the tabulated data, seen in conjunction with the content and sequence of the responses. Two factors should be stressed in this brief exposition of the usual procedure, first, the fact that only rather large deviations from the norm are commonly used in interpreting the statistical data, and second, the importance of close intermingling of quantitative and qualitative factors in reaching valid conclusions. When plenty of time is available the skilled examiner constantly shifts to and fro between the two types of material, correcting and elaborating one with the other until a stable pattern emerges.

Most attempts at using the Rorschach under conditions which require speed have presupposed orthodox scoring and some kind of tabulation. The chief disadvantage of this procedure is simply the amount of time consumed in the mechanical operation. Even if tabulation is delegated to a good clerical worker, the time and expense involved are almost prohibitive for large-scale application of the method.

A further disadvantage however, is the tendency to neglect qualitative factors and rely too heavily upon the tabulation. This neglect arises not from principle, of course, but from the simple difficulty of referring back to the actual responses represented by the tabulation. Without such reference the figures are often misleading. A high F M column, for instance, suggests an aggressive, impulsive personality. The impression may be actually reversed by observation of the quality of F M - vaguely moving bats, crawling animals, etc. The discretion of the examiner alone determines how intensively he will study the content and which areas he will select. In spite of the neat statistical data, therefore, actual interpretation becomes very subjective.

The author has watched several experts attempt informal evaluation of a protocol without any scoring at all, and began her own effort at quick assessment in this style. It is not recommended. Occasional brilliant successes are obtained more quickly than by any other means, but they cannot be depended upon. The most experienced and skilful examiner is likely to stress items which catch his attention at the expense of more important factors. Results are at best showy rather than sound, and at worst completely wrong.

It is believed that the technique here offered provides a sound quantitative background in a way which encourages systematic appraisal of qualitative factors in a minimum of time. It has the further merit of focussing attention directly upon the items commonly used in diagnosis and recording them in a uniform manner. The inexperienced examiner receives some guidance not only in recording but in diagnosis itself.

It has been stated that individual deviations are commonly used in interpretation only if they are striking. But if they are striking they can be seen without scoring, provided they are looked for systematically. This is the principle of the Inspection technique.

Deviations from the usual on upwards of twenty significant points are methodically looked for, and recorded when sufficiently extreme to be of importance in diagnosis. Examination of the record form on page191 will clarify this statement. The points listed are for the most part self explanatory. Plus or minus signs indicate over or under emphasis on the type of response under consideration. Detailed description of the criteria used will be found on pages 179 - 185.

The exact form of the entry to be made is also described on pages 179 - 185. For the most part it is merely plus or minus. Percentages are of course only approximate. The numerical figure is intended as a general indication of proportion, not a highly exact score. At first glance the reader may feel that these proportions are impossible to obtain without scoring. Experience shows that (with the exception of the very long protocol, discussed on page 185) the number of responses involved for each item is so small that the degree of accuracy specified can be obtained very readily.(1)

(1) The author's check of her own performance against subsequent orthodox tabulation in forty cases revealed no important errors.

The items listed at present should be considered somewhat tentative, subject to revision as experience accumulates. They include the nine neurotic signs isolated by Miale and Harrower-Erickson and most of the items appearing on the Record Blank prepared by Klopfer and Davidson.

The uniform system of checks shows at a glance how frequently and where the individual deviates markedly from the norm. Our material suggests, indeed, that simply counting the number of checks would yield a rating on general adjustment of fair validity (1). It may be desirable to work out statistically a system of weighting the various items. Obviously, the skilled examiner would not in fact confine himself to any such mechanical rule of thumb.

By the time all the items listed have been covered, however, the examiner is surprisingly familiar with the whole protocol and is in a favorable position to undertake whatever qualitative interpretation his own skill may suggest. The sequence of responses is, of course, of primary importance. At a minimum it should be examined in cards I, II, VI, and VIII; also before and after any response which is qualitatively atypical for the subject. Beyond mere regularity no opportunity is offered for quantitative recording of the succession, since variations are highly individual. A series of suggestions are made below in section C covering frequent variations easy to spot at a glance.

As in orthodox interpretation the final evaluation and integration of all these data depend upon the insight of the examiner. The Rorschach remains a clinical instrument (2). All the Inspection technique hopes to do is provide the examiner with sound material to work with in a short space of time, and certain rough guide lines for his attention.

B. Requirements for the Protocol

The technique presupposes an adequate protocol, reasonably legible. In our study 60 per cent of the protocols were taken by inexperienced examiners, suggesting that perfect accuracy is not required. When group administration is used variations in handwriting and format may make the sheer task of deciphering responses very troublesome in some cases and require additional time. In most instances, however, the format should facilitate the rough counting needed for the entries.

C. Qualifications for the Examiner

No experimental data are as yet available for determining the amount of training, background, etc. necessary for reasonably sound use of the Inspection Diagnosis. There is room for as much insight as the examiner can muster, but it is the opinion of the author that the technique requires less skill to produce passable results than the more ambitious full interpretation. There are few Rorschach protocols where careful appreciation of nuances actually

(1) A group of unusually well adjusted students, selected independently of the Rorschach, showed an average of 2.6 checks with a range of 1-4; whereas a group of problem students had an average of 7.3 checks, with a range of 5-10. The quality of the deviations was also markedly different.

(2) The author believes that it would be possible to standardize the Inspection Diagnosis and derive the rating mechanically from a weighted counting of checks. If it became necessary to press poorly qualified examiners into service, this standardization might be desirable. It would always handicap the expert.

reverses conclusions to be drawn from the rather obvious structural outlines. Skill, clinical insight and experience are needed for a rich and balanced picture of the personality. A simple assessment of general adjustment based upon the more securely established Rorschach principles would seem less demanding. Qualitative description requires more background, though if expectations are rigidly limited to the more obvious and certain characteristics it seems possible that relatively inexpert persons might attempt it.

Obviously the examiner must be so familiar with orthodox scoring that he can evaluate each response promptly, almost automatically. Thorough understanding of the principles of interpretation is also essential. Experience, preferably with a wide variety of normal and pathological cases, is also indispensable, but we cannot say as yet how much experience constitutes a minimum of training.

A practical advantage of the short technique lies in the fact that experience accumulates rapidly. A hundred protocols may be covered in a short training period, covering most of the contingencies likely to arise. If his performance is checked frequently to correct errors and suggest improvements the novice quickly becomes an old hand.

Check should cover separately the accuracy of recording and the accuracy of judgment. The latter can only be checked by whatever validation material is available in the situation. The former can be checked against orthodox scoring. The fact that the Inspection Diagnosis would be followed in many cases by full Rorschach analysis and other types of investigation including skilled diagnosis by psychiatrists should provide good material for checking. Systematic use of this validation material should form an established part of any testing program.

During the training period itself a group of a dozen trainees might work on the same 25 protocols. Subsequently each trainee would score and analyse two protocols in the orthodox way. The Inspection record of each student could then be thoroughly checked, errors clarified, deeper insights suggested. It would seem desirable that even qualified experts go through a brief training period together in the Inspection technique in order to ensure the development of standard procedures.

D. Technical Procedures

The first step for the beginner is to familiarize himself thoroughly with the check list (p. 191) and with the criteria for each item to be checked, as outlined on pages 179 -185 . This task is not as difficult as the sheer length of the directions might suggest, since the criteria will fall into a reasonable pattern for any one familiar with orthodox interpretation. It is essential, however, that the examiner know exactly what he is looking for at all points. Time is limited and random subjective impressions are to be eliminated so far as possible. The rating and the descriptive sketch should be based on data so exactly recorded on the check list and under qualitative observations that a second examiner would understand from the notation alone why the judgment was made.

The entries on the record form are placed in the order which seems to the author most economical. Individuals work differently, however, and there is nothing sacred in the sequence of checks.

1 - Preliminary orientation and qualitative observations

Except for the very long protocol it is useful simply to read through all the responses first. It is inadvisable to attempt even a preliminary general diagnostic hunch at this point, or to concern one's self much with the special determinants used. Several specific questions may be answered during this hasty reading,however, and the examiner should at least begin thinking about qualitative aspects of the protocol. Notations of a qualitative nature should be made whenever the examiner feels sure of his ground. Order is not important. Certain general suggestions about things to notice are made here. They may be ignored or supplemented at the discretion of the examiner.

a) Refusals can be noted at once.

b) Protocols obtained either by group administration or by inexperienced testers may not distinguish properly between comments and responses or may enter distinct concepts as a single response. The permissible margin of error will cover most of these cases, but the examiner should observe during the preliminary reading those instances where ticking off responses as listed would lead to serious inaccuracy. When group administration has been employed, the subject's listing of the determinants he has used (color, shape, texture, movement) may facilitate calculation of their incidence provided the listing has been adequately checked during this preliminary reading. Marginal notations of errors or omissions are helpful.

c) Note also whether there seems to be a marked increase or decrease in the number of responses in the last three cards. If present, counting must be done somewhat more carefully and the percentage of R in VIII, IX and X roughly calculated. Note also any striking variation in number of R to particular cards. If present, enter the fact in the miscellany. Decrease in V, VII, IX, increase in X are common and need not be remarked unless very extreme.

d) Note in the miscellany any striking peculiarity in the attitude of the subject toward the test or in his relationship to the cards, for example:

frequent comments, critical, appreciative, apologetic, self-deprecatory
instances of self-reference of all kinds (the bat is flying at me, or at you, the crab is like the ones we find on the beach, etc.)
tendency to find an answer for each section of the blot systematically, to observe regularly that there are two of everything, to locate responses by color (the red is...., the blue is....), to note minute asymmetries - anything which indicates continued strained awareness of the blots as such, rather than easy acceptance of the idea of seeing things.

e) Observe the level of form perception. Usually a clear impression may be formed at once, but it is often well to reserve final judgment until the protocol has been thoroughly studied. Note a general tendency to unusual sharpness and whether it seems meticulous to the point of compulsiveness or merely very good. Note also a general vagueness, sloppiness, or oddity. Be on the alert at all times for isolated responses which are atypical for the subject as regards accuracy of form perception. These are usually apparent at once, but oc-

casionally a more subtle peculiarity is observed only after fuller study.

It is not advisable to attempt to account for peculiarities in form perception at the first reading. Merely check the responses for examination later.

f) Content. Here also a preliminary general impression may be formed. Count the popular responses as you read, or write a P in the margin to be counted later. Observe the prevalence of common and original responses. Note in the miscellany if unusual in either direction. Note stereotyped content, or repetition of the same item on three or more occasions. Observe recurrence of the same theme variously expressed and the appearance of concepts which seem to have clear symbolic implications (1). Note excessively frequent animal responses.

As in the observation of form perception no final conclusions are necessarily reached at first reading. The purpose is rather to get thinking on these more qualitative points started, to formulate preliminary hypotheses, however vague. Alertness to characteristics of this nature should be continued throughout the inspection, and a digest of the more striking qualities of the protocol finally recorded in the miscellany. Each examiner will wish to modify the suggestions here offered to include the cues with which he works most fruitfully. They are not to be considered as rigid standards.

2 - Quantitative Record

From this point on a rough numerical evaluation is imperative. Attention is concentrated successively on different sectors of the protocol, as indicated in the check list. Most examiners will find it expedient to look for one item at a time, even though a certain amount of rereading is involved.

In the average or short protocol the number of responses in any one category is so small that little difficulty will be experienced in making the crude estimates required. It is helpful to write W, M, or FM in the margin in those cases where the numbers involved are doubtful. (2) It must be emphasized, however, that the technique is aimed at the recording of significant deviations, not at a complete notation. Over-meticulous recording of fine variations would actually obscure the picture, besides consuming time which can be spent more profitably in reflection.

Percentages are given throughout in the definition of criteria simply to serve as a rough guide to the degree of deviation to be recorded. Obviously they should not be carefully calculated. Borderline cases are infrequent. As a rule the proper notation is clear at once.

Qualitative evaluation of each category should be made as it is recorded, and added to the entries in the miscellany. For instance the quality of the movement responses should be observed while their number is being estimated.

(1) No attempt at symbol interpretation is made, but obvious trends toward symbolization are interesting to note.

(2) In the interests of demonstrating the possibility of basing a judgment upon pure inspection the experimenter permitted herself no scoring notations whatever. This procedure seems unduly rigid. Scoring should never be emphasized, but occasional marginal checks would certainly be helpful. Some examiners may even prefer to score every response in the shorter protocols.

Definition of Criteria*

Number of R (Responses)

The exact number of responses has little interpretative value, although the approximate length of the protocol is important not only in itself but as a point of reference for other data. The responses must be counted, but a margin of error not to exceed 20% is permissible. This margin relieves the examiner in most cases from the tedious task of disentangling real responses from each other and from comments in cases where the protocol has been taken inexpertly.

The following table rather arbitarily classifies protocols as to length and indicates allowable error for each group.

Group	Length	Margin of error
A	Less than 15 R	2 R
B	15--25 R	4 R
C	25--40 R	6 R
D	40--55 R	8 R
E	55--70 R	10 R
F	More than 70 R	15+R

A similar crudeness in the calculation of percentages is expected throughout. We repeat that numerical estimates are not to be exact. The margin of error is not only permissible, but a necessary aspect of the inspection technique.

T/R (Average Time per Response)

Average time per response is of importance for interpretation only if unusually slow or fast. A rapid mental calculation will indicate this point. T/R should be recorded only if longer than one minute or less than 30 seconds. The approximate figure should be entered in such cases.

Refusal

Failure to find any response to a card is always important, though refusal in IX probably need not be taken too seriously. Refusal of a card with a very popular response like III, V, or VIII is always a disquieting sign, especially perhaps in an otherwise fairly adequate protocol where cooperation is good.

Enter the number of the card or cards refused. If a response is spontaneously given in the inquiry draw a circle around the number.

* See recording form in appendix.

P>6 or <3 (Popular responses more than 6 or less than 3)

The popular responses are as follows:

Card I Any winged creature (Whole)

Card II Animal heads

Card III (1) Figures in black
(2) bow or butterfly in center red

Card V Any winged creature (Whole)

Card VI Animal skin

Card VIII Animals

Card X (1) crabs or spiders (blue laterals)
(2) Rabbit's head
(3) Worms (green)

These responses may be counted and the number entered if more than 6 or less than 3. Writing P in the margin during the preliminary reading will save time.

If the protocol contains more than 40 R more P should be considered usual. Enter any figure less than 6. In interpretation 6 or 7 P out of 12 R will carry a different weight than 6 or 7 P out of 30 + R.

A % > 50% (Animal percentage over 50 %-)

This percentage is one of the most difficult to estimate without scoring, since in the protocol of average length the numbers involved are too large for counting without undue loss of time. Fortunately its interpretive significance is not great except in extreme cases. It is important not to spend much time on this point.

Doubtful cases may be given a question mark (?). Certainly rates a single plus sign (+). Those occasional cases where more than 75% of responses are of animals are usually very clear and should be given a double plus sign (++). (1)

Hd and Ad (+) (Emphasis on parts of animals and/or humans)

Calculation of the proportional relationship between parts and wholes of living creatures would require too great an expenditure of time for its diagnostic value. Attention is therefore directed to an obvious emphasis on parts as against wholes.

(1) The author's check on her own performance indicated that A% 49 - 56 was entered "?" or "+". The few above 56 were always "+". No "++" appeared in the series.

It is difficult to define "emphasis" numerically. In a long protocol with many whole figures a large number of faces, hands, legs, etc. will cause no concern, whereas no more than 4 would rouse suspicion if they stood as sole representatives of living creatures in a protocol of less than 15 R. Especially significant, of course is the part isolated by the subject from a figure usually seen as a whole, e.g. "heads" or "legs" and III. Profiles are less disquieting than detached limbs, especially when human action is largely confined to these fragments.

A plus sign (+) should be entered if Hd and Ad are very frequent (upwards of 20% of total R) and are not supported by an over-emphasis on H and A. If Hd and Ad are of dubious quality or H and A are conspicuously absent a smaller number (10%) may warrant checking. The distinction should be mentioned under qualitative observations.(1)

F% (Form Percentage)

Like the animal percentage, form is difficult to estimate without scoring, partly because numbers are usually high and partly because the form response often does not differentiate itself as vividly as movement or color. Fortunately again, however, the percentage is significant for interpretation only when fairly extreme. More attention should be devoted to this item than to A%, but the examiner should not try for meticulous accuracy. A question mark (?) will take care of a range approximately from 40% - 60%, a plus sign (+) from 50% - 75%, a double plus sign (++) upwards of 70%. Important low percentages are infrequent and seem to occur principally in short protocols where they are easy to spot. Under 20% should be entered (-), under 10% (--).

The latitude permitted in quantitative recording does not mean that the examiner should be careless about this item. Within the limits mentioned it is of great diagnostic importance. Errors unsanctioned by the criteria offered should not be allowed to occur.

F (V.B.E.) Quality of form perception: vague, bizarre, exacting)

This item too is of great significance and it is not easy to find objective criteria for recording. Vague, "V", should be entered for the subject who (for example) sees I and V as "might be a butterfly - the wing effect", II as a bomb crater, VI as a jelly fish, IX as a sunset, X as spilled paint. The form is never actually bad, but the concept is persistently hazy and undefined.

Bizarre, "B", refers to genuinely mistaken form perception. A moderate degree of sloppiness and fantasy is of no great moment. To warrant the "B" entry the protocol must show definite oddity. Similarly "E" is entered only for the excessively careful approach to form. Unusually good, sharp observation may be mentioned under Qualitative Observations. "E" implies a destructively compulsive attention to accuracy.

It should always be remembered that the entries represent important deviations from the usual. They are not intended to describe variations within

(1) This criterion is very tentative. The diagnostic significance of the two types of over-emphasis is probably different. Perhaps it would be preferable to have two categories, or reserve both for qualitative observations only.

the normal range. The latter should always be noted under Observations when they seem useful for a better picture of the individual. An entry of any kind for this category is infrequent in a normal population.

Unfortunately evaluation of the level of form perception depends largely on the experience of the examiner and no rigid rules can be offered. The problem is the same in full analysis.

When the form perception is predominantly V, B or E enter the letters without parentheses. Double letters VV, BB, EE represent extreme cases. Isolated instances, when sufficiently striking, should be entered with a parenthesis. Most protocols have a few hazy responses. Yet if only vague concepts are given in the colored cards, for instance, the circumstance is significant and can be entered (V in c.c.). Or two or three very queer responses in an otherwise normal protocol can be entered (BB). A few very sharp percepts in an unusually hazy protocol would be entered V (E).

LOCATION

W > 50% < or 15% (whole responses more than 50 or less than 15%)

This item too is a little hard to evaluate without scoring and is of no great diagnostic value except in extreme cases. The same system (--, -, ?, +, ++) may be used as for A% and F%. Marked overemphasis on W occurs almost exclusively in the short protocol where it is easy to see.

Dd > 10% (+) (Unusual details more than 10 per cent).

This figure can be readily established by counting if there is any doubt. The double plus sign (++) should be used if Dd rises over 20 per cent. Under-emphasis has no significance.

See R, L, C (Succession, rigid, very loose, confused.)

This item is the same as in full analysis, except that minor variations are not recorded. Mild rigidity or scatter may be mentioned under qualitative observations, the entry being reserved as usual for pronounced deviation.

THE COLOR AREA

Color Shock

This item too is evaluated in the usual manner, but two degrees of severity should be distinguished.

Simple comments, diminution of W, increase or decrease in R, slight hesitation, and/or a shift in type of content with no great drop in level of form perception warrant no more than a single plus sign (+).

Refusals, prolonged delay, vigorous and persistent comment, extreme change in form perception, violent, sterotyped or silly content, more than 60% R in VIII, IX and X, etc. merit the double plus sign (++).

R > 50% or < 30% (Number of Responses in VIII, IX and X more than 50 or less than 30 per cent).

In any protocol where these percentages are suspected a rapid calculation should be made and entered.

No FC (Absence of Form-Color)

Self-explanatory

CF: FC > 2:1 (More than twice as many CF as FC)

Except in very long protocols this relationship is easy enough to determine, since few responses are involved. In the long protocol any impressive preponderance of CF over FC may be entered. (1)

C > 1 (More than one pure color response of any description)

Somewhat greater latitude (2 or 3 C) may be allowed in protocols over 50 R when C is supported by several FC and CF.

Color Naming (CN) should always be entered.

Color (≠) (General over or under emphasis on the use of color.)

Again, "emphasis" is hard to define numerically since it depends upon the length and quality of the protocol. A rich, dilated personality will use a great deal of color without any real emphasis being involved, whereas the same proportion of color responses in a constricted picture may represent a real imbalance.

Enter "+" if over 30% of R use color, including additionals; "++" for over 40%. In passing judgment on the personality, however, look at "Movement (+)". If a similar emphasis on Movement is recorded and F% is not extremely low, this entry may be discounted.

Enter "-" if less than 10% R use color and "--" if color is used not more than once. In interpretation this notation combined with high F% and a large number of P will suggest a rigid, but probably adequately adjusted personality, whereas high movement or excessive chiaroscuro responses should indicate a more serious view.

Shading Shock

See color shock.

Movement

M < 2 (Less than two M)

If only one M is given enter the card where it occurs. The location may be added except for the popular M in III which will account for most of these cases and may be entered merely "III". Seeing a tiny figure in X, for

(1) CF > FC is very common among college freshmen. It probably has more diagnostic significance in a more mature age group.

instance, would be entered X dd.

If no M is given enter "0"

FM> M (Animal movement greater than human)

Where more than 5 M are present this relationship is of little significance so that time need not be spent on the protocols which are numerically hardest to estimate. Where 3 or 4 good M are present only a marked preponderance of FM is important, so that some error is permissible in the longer protocols. As a rule this item can be seen very quickly.

m (+) (Emphasis on inanimate movement)

Like all the "emphasis" categories this one is hard to define rigidly. In general any protocol showing more than 2 main m or 3 additional m should be given one plus sign (+). More than 4 main m or 6 additionals should be checked "++".

Exceptions should be made for the very short, meagre protocol and the long rich one. Two important m, e. g. explosions in II and VII as sole response to these cards warrant a check. On the other hand greater tolerance should be accorded the m as a detail response or additional element in a long, varied protocol where all possible determinants are much used.

The quality of form perception associated with m is important and should always be noted uner Qualitative Observations when it is unusually exact or very explosive.

Movement (±)

See remarks on "color (±)."

All types of movement, M, FM and m are included. The previous checks will usually make clear what type is preponderant. A plus sign (+) may be entered if M + FM + m is more than 30%, a double plus sign (++) if more than 40%. A minus sign (-) is recorded if less than 10%, a double minus (--) if under 5%.

Comparing a check for this item with the check for emphasis on color will give some indication of the Erbebnistypus. Only extreme cases are recorded, however - the markedly introverted, extratensive or dilated personality. Finer gradations can be distinguished ad lib under Qualitative Observations. Care must be exercised in the diagnosis of the "rich" personality showing some emphasis in all areas with F% only slightly lowered. In the interests of standardizing the system of checks it seems well to enter the symbols as suggested above. In such cases, however, a mechanical counting of checks will suggest a more unfavorable diagnosis than is actually warranted.

Observation of the quality of M is, of course, very important and should always be mentioned under Qualitative Observations if it is at all unusual.

K,k (+) (Emphasis on chiaroscuro responses, except FK)

See remarks under m (+). The same criteria apply.

FK, C', c, S (-) (Emphasis on vista responses, black-white, pure texture and white spaces).

These types have been lumped together because over-emphasis is infrequent and rarely occurs in all simultaneously. Enter the appropriate letter and add "--" if extreme.

The very long protocol

When the number of R exceeds 75, or even 50 if the format is poor, calculation of many of the items becomes unduly time-consuming. Unless the time limit can be extended it seems preferable to skimp the quantitative notations rather than eliminate time for reflection altogether. Items based upon a fairly absolute figure can usually be entered and fortunately these are the most important: refusals, color and shading shock, no FC, m, k, etc. Location, F%, A% and similar percentages can be entered when very extreme, and left blank when obviously normal. In all instances where an adequate judgment cannot be formed quickly, enter a question mark with a circle around it (?) to indicate complete uncertainty in contrast to the "?" which suggests probability.

It is important to make sure that substantial W and good movement and color responses are adequately represented even though their proportions cannot be calculated. Attention should be given to the sequence in I, II, VI, and VIII at a minimum. If Dd or Hd and Ad seem excessive they should be examined. Check on form perception at significant points is essential, and if doubtful should be examined further. The very long protocol rarely has surprises tucked away at odd points. A sort of sampling of responses, intelligently made, gives an adequate picture.

In our experimental work no more errors were made in rating the long protocol than shorter ones, and the qualitative sketches were often better. Nevertheless somewhat more caution than common should be expressed concerning the case which seems at all unusual, since it is less possible to make a substantial examination.

E. INTERPRETATION AND EVALUATION

The examiner has now systematically reviewed the protocol in almost all of the aspects commonly used in interpretation. He has recorded all large deviations from the usual in rough quantitative form and has shrewdly noted variations too minor or too idiosyncratic to be entered on the check list.

Rating on General Adjustment

His first task in evaluation is to make a rating on what we have called loosely "general adjustment." It is difficult if not impossible to define this term adequately in respect to observable behavior or even character structure. The definition we use is exceedingly rough and pragmatic: the ability to "get along" with reasonable satisfaction to one's self and to others. Instead of trying to evaluate the personality descriptively and base his judgment upon this subtle and uncertain formulation, the examiner will do well to look to the technical qualities of the Rorschach protocol. The basic criterion of judgment should be quite simply the presence of Rorschach indicators of distrubance.

The number of entries on the check list is the most important criterion in the majority of cases. No protocol with more than 5 entries should be rated satisfactory without careful scrutiny. Three entries or less tentatively indicate adequate adjustment. The diagnostic value of the entries is variable. Special weight should be given to refusals (IX is relatively unimportant), to F% ++, to m ++, k ++, color shock ++, and to oddities of form perception. Lack of FC in the protocol of at least average length is important.

It is to be hoped that eventually these tentative recommendations will be corrected and elaborated by statistical study both of numbers and weighting of entries, and of those special combinations of entries which are either benign or especially bad. In the meantime the rule of thumb here offered is preferable to the "hunch" of the examiner in most cases. His judgment should not be altogether discarded in favor of these somewhat mechanical criteria, but should be used cautiously.

A few outstanding exceptions are described in the following pages, not only for their immediate use in evaluation but also as samples of the kind of judgment which should be exercised. Experienced examiners will wish to extend the "exceptions" at once, and should be encouraged to do so provided they base their conclusions on demonstrable evidence.

Exceptions to the numerical rule:

a) The very rich protocol showing emphasis on almost all the determinants, interested comments, etc. Deviations should be spread rather evenly over the list of possibilities, however, and should not be extreme. Pronounced color shock, heavy use of m,k,Dd, bizarre form perception, etc., etc. are indicative of trouble no matter what the setting. Striking unevenness in emphasis will suggest a difficult personality even though superior ability may make the subject very effective, and the number of checks mechanically counted would give too extreme an index of maladjustment.

As a rule such protocols are fairly long. Occasionally only a few responses are given, very carefully elaborated.

b) The very meagre protocol. The subject who is antagonistic or very timid or very unfamiliar with the broad outlines of a test situation or markedly handicapped in the use of words may fail to do himself justice. Almost invariably the true character structure is of the type suggested by the test, and the very existence of the attitudes will in most cases indicate some maladjustment. The degree of disturbance is likely to be overestimated, however, and palliative elements are not seen. For example, a subject who does not have the capacity to use color readily may not use it at all if he is consciously taking pains not to exert himself. The trend of his reactions will be correctly diagnosed but its importance exaggerated. Even refusals may occur in such protocols with relatively benign implications.

Such protocols are invariably short, (See section c) and usually carry extrinsic evidence of lack of cooperation in the form of comments, peculiarities, of manner, etc. Such evidence must be used very cautiously, however, since it may cover a genuine inability to do better under any circumstances. A more certain safeguard is careful examination of the responses given. Since little time is required to record the quantitative data, more is available for reflection, and it should be used. The very short protocol is usually tricky.

The personality is probably not seriously disturbed if the picture, however, meagre, is consistent and commonplace. Form perception should be adequate and even. A few sharp careful responses are negative rather than reassuring signs because they suggest that failure to respond to the other cards is due to specific blocking rather than a generalized attitude toward the test. Common responses are more favorable than original ones, even good ones. Bizarre answers are always disquieting.

Rational control should be satisfactory as indicated by the integration of form with the other determinants in almost every response. Responses like m, k, c, C, C', or even such responses with a slight admixture of form, should constitute not over 30% of the total R, preferably less.

Refusals should come in likely places, likely for the type of personality adumbrated. For example, in these protocols if no M is given and tendency to W is marked, refusal of III does not have its usual sinister significance. While the figures are seen by most people, no other W response to III is common. Thus for persons to whom M presents difficulties and who are not exerting themselves, III would be a likely card for refusal. Repression of M is undoubtedly present, but is not necessarily extreme to the danger point.

The examiner may ask himself whether all the negative signs observed in the protocol are consistent simply with a generalized lack of effort on the part of the subject, granting a certain latitude in personality structure. If the answer is affirmative it is not necessary to refer him for further investigation, excessive entries on the check list notwithstanding. Any peculiarities or inconsistencies or positive signs of disturbance warrant at least tentative classification in the "problem" group.

c) Misconceptions on the part of the subject. Belief that the Rorschach is a test of free association, of exotic imagination, of abstract aesthetic judgment, etc. sometimes distorts the findings. So also does partial information about the meaning of the determinants. Or the subject may be attempting to spoof the examiner as a sign of aggression. It is probably impossible to produce "fake" a good protocol artificially without very full knowledge, but negative signs or proportions may be increased by misconceptions or misguided efforts either to improve or worsen the picture when the subject has a few cues. This type of error is not peculiar to the Inspection Diagnosis. No special recommendations are offered beyond alertness to the possibility of such extrinsic factors and caution in passing judgment when suspicion is aroused. More instances of this nature are found when large numbers of normal persons are tested as a matter of routine than in clinical practice.

d) Protocols with many genuine "bad" signs and a good "front". The front consisting of an excessively high form percentage is easily identified. This sign will always raise a suspicion of trouble, and the examiner can look directly for other indicators to discover how successfully the "repression" operates. The real compulsion neurotic is usually very clear. In the normal personality we have found that an F% as high as 85 causes no overt symptoms beyond pedantry and lack of imagination when other signs are favorable: minimal k and m, M and C responses qualitatively good however small in number, many popular responses given early in each card, color and shading shock mild or absent. Over emphasis on quantity of Dd (not bizarre in type) is better than W tendency. Such an individual will have many checks but would probably be an excellent peace time soldier.

The addition of a few unfavorable signs to this picture (k, explosive m, strong color shock, etc.) usually results in observable tension, often with outbursts of uncontrolled hostility or anxiety, but the achievement level is usually adequate under normal conditions. Whether these individuals, even the type first mentioned, would collapse under strain, develop a serious neurosis or continue to function at the same level is a clinical question to which the author has no answer. Probably the extremely constricted individual warrants investigation by the psychiatrist even if superficial adjustment is good.

Other types of "front" are less easy to spot quickly. Indeed description of observable behavior, when it differs from the underlying character structure, is the most subtle and difficult part of any Rorschach interpretation. Good surface rational control may be indicated frequently by the flexibility and resourcefulness with which a "bad" response is elaborated, e.g. a careful description of the black storm clouds in IV. A protocol which sounds all right to the lay person, one which has plenty of good popular or common responses or adequate use of color may further suggest that the problems revealed in the Rorschach are concealed in daily life. A degree of compulsiveness in handling all aspects of the cards systematically also indicates effort at keeping things under control which is likely to be superficially successful. Each examiner will have his own cues applicable to different types of protocol.

In any case failure to observe the fact that the problems are hidden is of no great practical importance. All individuals who show clear signs of serious disturbance on the Rorschach should be studied further in any event. Spotting the good front is more important to the vanity of the examiner than to the practical problem of selecting personnel.

e) Protocols with few entries on the check list which should be considered dangerous.

None of these appeared in our experimental group, but they may occur, especially in frankly pathological cases. In general, a striking peculiarity for which a reasonable explanation cannot be found should always arouse suspicion. Unaccountable refusals, delays, oddities of form perception (especially contamination and confabulation) and other known pathological signs are important even if they occur in a "good" protocol. Perhaps indeed they are especially important there. In a less favorable setting they can often be understood as part of a difficult but not serious problem. Occurring in isolation they suggest a break in the integration of the personality which may mean an incipient or only partially controlled pathological process. The examiner should have some experience with frankly psychiatric and neurological material, or at the very least, familiarize himself with the diagnostic signs associated with mental illness.

Aside from these rare instances, our experimental work suggests that individuals showing few deviations from the usual on the items listed will not show grave problems in adjustment.

f) Protocols with few entries which should be considered "difficult".

Our experimental work included a special category for the individual whose basic adjustment seemed adequate, but whose behavior might be annoying or in some fashion undesirable. Persons were included here whose manner seemed

truculent, infantile, shy, self-depracatory or highly critical, fearful, etc. without deeply-lying cause. Sometimes the diagnosis rested upon technical indicators of slow tempo, inadequate drive, impulsiveness, etc. which were not likely to cause serious trouble but would be unfavorably noticed in the particular environment under consideration. More often a pronounced and sustained behavior pattern revealed in content and attitude toward the test was used in making the diagnosis. Persistently infantile content with playful, self-depreacatory comments, for instance, in a protocol whose technical Rorschach signs are good, suggests a person who finds a babyish approach expedient rather than deeply necessary. Such a person would be unpopular as a soldier, but is not likely to have a breakdown. He might even benefit by experience in the army, substituting a more manly demeanor.

Summary directions for the adjustment rating

The rating should be made primarily from examination of entries on the check list. The examiner's hunch should be regarded with suspicion, and used only when he can find good evidence to support it. Sheer number of entries is the most important consideration in the majority of cases, but special attention should be paid to refusals, severe color shock, very high F%, heavy use of m, k, Dd, peculiar Hd and Ad, and oddities of form perception.

The rating should be entered on the record blank. The following rubrics are tentatively suggested:

A - Obviously superior, adjusted personality.
(reserved for the occasional clear case)

B - Generally adequate

C - Undesirable behavior pattern, basic adjustment adequate.

D - Difficulties likely

E - Serious maladjustment, rejection possibly advisable

El - Potential severe maladjustment rejection possibly advisable

F - Suspected pathology
(Organic cases, psychotics, severe neurotics)

Persons classified as F should be referred to the psychiatrist for fuller investigation at once, if possible.

Persons classified as E and E l warrant more careful study by test devices or any method practicable.

Persons classified as A could perhaps be selected for posts of special responsibility, providing other indicators were favorable.

Categories B, C, and D include the "average" person. A few persons classified as B may be expected to show some difficulties, but they should not be serious. A few persons classified under C and D may be gravely maladjusted and a few may show superior capacity. The aim of the rating is not perfection, but important reduction of error in the selection of personnel.

4 - The Descriptive Sketch

The use of a qualitative description of the individual should be considered experimental at the present time. The experience examiner should remember that nuances cannot be used as substantially in a few minutes as in a longer period, and the novice should be cautioned against rigid application of principles which are generally valid. No guide lines peculiar to Inspection Diagnosis are as yet available.

For practical purposes the descriptive sketch should be couched in non-technical language. For research purposes the evidence for the statements included should be indicated parenthetically in the hope of determining by actual check what qualitative conclusions may safely be drawn from Rorschach evidence so hastily considered.

In the following a sample is reproduced together with Teachers' matching and observations.

Descriptive Sketch:

Seems to be intelligent and well-adjusted. As a hunch will guess that she is pretty aware of Mrs. Grundy and doesn't like her as much as she pretends. Has more spontaneity and creativeness than she uses. On introversial side, perhaps even slightly withdrawn. Kind of girl who ought to "develop" with us I think.

Teacher's Matching: Identified correctly.

Teacher's Observations:

Moralistic - not quite able to realize freedom to do what she wants. Sense of chip on shoulder in some areas - father a self-made man. Should develop here - a richer person.

Identifying Data	Rating

Number of R		Descriptive Sketch
T/R > 60" or < 30"		
Refusal		
P > 6 or < 3		
A% > 50		
Ad + Hd (+)		
F% > 50		
F (V. B. E.)		
Location	W > 50% or < 15%	
	Dd > 10%	
	Suc R. L. C.	
Color Area	Shock (+)	
	R > 50% < 30%	
	No FC	
	CF:FC > 2:1	
	C > 1 CN	
	Color (±)	
Shading Shock (+)		
Movement	M < 2	
	F M > M	
	m (+)	
	Movement (±)	
k, K, (+)		
FK, C' c, S (+)		

Qualitative Observations

A MODIFIED RORSCHACH TECHNIQUE FOR THE DESCRIPTION OF TRANSITORY POST-CONVULSIVE PERSONALITY STATES*

Edward J. Stainbrook, Ph.D.

There has developed in recent years a progressively increasing psychiatric utilisation of therapeutic convulsions. This extensive creation of controlled convulsive conditions makes possible a more precisely defined investigation of the behavioral phenomena of personality re-integration after a severe convulsive crisis.

The descriptive facts arising from such investigations may be used in a wide variety of interpretative ways. Systematic comparisons among therapeutic convulsive reactions produced by the various precipitating agents may be made as well as examinations of the similarity of the after-effects of these therapeutically induced seizures to the immediate and remote sequelae of endogenic convulsions.

Problems concerned with the demonstration or rejection of Sakel's postulate of the 'activated psychosis' may be studied as may those concerned with the more general description of psychotic personality behavior during these immediate post-convulsive states with especial reference to prognosis during and after the course of treatment.

Similarly, the transitory existence of aphasia and associated reactions affords an opportunity to adduce facts substantiating or depreciating theories of cerebral function and of the neurological correlates of behavioral processes.

Other problems of concern to general psychology such as disturbances in the organization of perception and the relation of such disturbances to general cognitive functioning and to the description of the operational specifications of the determinants of perception are presented in these cases for psychological study. So, too, memory loss and its restitution, particularly after electro-shock, can be studied in these post-convulsive states. Important observations on the behavior of these patients in simple learning situations may be made.

Some of these sectors of investigation can be delimited within the relatively stable personality situation again prevailing within a half to one hour after a convulsion. For certain other studies, however, it may be necessary to attempt a description of the quickly-changing recovery stages. And it is here that careful evaluation both as to the extent of personality-recovery encompassed within the duration of the testing or observation procedure and as to the personality state at the time at which study is first undertaken is most important. Ideally desirable would be an almost instantaneous 'cross-section' description of the personality at various times during the recovery process. As a way of practical approach to such a description a useful

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modification of the Rorschach test has been devised by which it is possible to obtain a Rorschach psychogram of personality reactions as early as the first 5 minutes after a convulsion.

The inherent stability of the Rorschach method in the face of striking alterations in the person-test situation has been demonstrated in a variety of contexts by a number of investigators, notably by Fosberg (1) and by Kelley, Margulies, and Barrera (2). Hence, although in interpretation one must be constantly aware of the total complex of signs and of their inter-relationships, the individual response-consistency to the cards may permit certain liberties with the technique of test-presentation when such a deviation from the standard procedure may reveal significant behavioral indices otherwise unobtainable.

In a Rorschach study of an individual who has undergone a generalised convulsion it is obvious that in a continuous presentation of the ten ink-blots begun as soon as the subject can respond at all, the responses on the last cards in the series are elicited from a significantly different behavioral state than are the responses given to the first cards. Moreover, unless the inquiry as to response-determinants is made immediately after each response, much significant scoring data may be obscured. A single Rorschach psychogram cannot be combined with any psychological validity out of responses obtained under such conditions.

Even when the Rorschach is not given to the shock-treated patient until the transitory confusion and some of the disorientation has cleared, as Kelley and his associates have reported (2), it is still not certain that differences which these investigators found in the pre-treatment and post-treatment records, such as shifts in the movement responses, can be explained by evaluating the movement responses given spontaneously by the patient in the inquiry after the test as equivalent to the original movement responses. Here time is of the essence of things, and as Lowenbach and Stainbrook have pointed out elsewhere (5), movement responses are the last to re-appear in the 'cross-sectional' post-convulsive records of psychiatric patients during the recovery from electro-shock.

The accompanying composite Rorschach psychograms of personality states existing at various intervals after an electrically-induced generalized convulsion were obtained by presenting cards I, II, and III as soon as the patient could respond at all and then presenting these same cards in the same order for the following sixty minutes so that, in most cases, responses to all three cards were recorded in each 5-minute period in the hour after convulsion. Similarly on the next treatment day, in this illustrating case four days later, cards IV, V, and VI were presented in the same manner. Three days later on the third treatment day, cards VII, VIII, IX, and X were used in like fashion. It was then possible to assemble responses to all cards into a composite Rorschach record for each 5-minute period after the convulsion.

In many cases the shortest time-period for which it is possible to construct a composite profile will be longer than 5 minutes, and because of the expanding productivity of the patient this is more generally so for the records which are assembled for the periods beyond 20 to 30 minutes after shock. Fortunately, during the immediate post-convulsive half-hour when the responses in most patients show the most change, the maximal number of 'cross-sectional' profiles can be elicited.

In most of the cases of generalised convulsion which have been studied in this manner, the cards have been grouped into three combinations: I, II, III; IV, V, VI; and VII, VIII, IX and X. Within these combinations the cards have been presented in serial order, but in studying Rorschach reactions after sub-convulsive electro-shock and in a few cases of major convulsion, a selected group of three cards only has been used, the objective here being a description of the variation in distribution and emphasis of the determinants in the responses after both minor and major reactions to shock. For this purpose cards III, V and X were employed, card III being used because of its frequent evocation of movement responses, card V, because of its popular form frequency and its compact unitary form, and card X, because of its color and detail.

In this paper on method, topic and space limitations prohibit a discussion of the records obtained by this partial test, but it may be remarked here that the results essentially confirm the observations made with the complete test.

In the early records the query for response-determinants was made at the time a response was given. Later as the patient regained the ability to remember his responses, query was made in the standard way after each of the selected time-periods within which the answers had been given to the cards being used that day.

The variations in the method of inquiry were dictated simply by the essential necessity of knowing the significant determinants of a response at the time the response was given and of trying to understand how the patient was functioning in the production of this response. Great care, of course, was taken in the cases which are reported here and elsewhere to avoid suggesting determinants or content-concepts, an error of method which might then have predisposed certain later responses. But a similar study is being undertaken in which Klopfer's technique of 'testing the limits' is used as an additional way of more adequately describing fleeting post-convulsive phenomena, particularly in relation to comparable chronic organic states.

Illustrative data from the Rorschach records of a single patient taken during the course of electro-shock therapy are schematized in the accompanying figures as a practical demonstration of the results obtained by the use of this modified technique in the description of post-convulsive personality changes. Figure 1 is the profile resulting from a standard pre-treatment test given the day before a series of electro-shocks was begun. Ten weeks later, after the cessation of treatment, Rorschach responses were again taken in the ordinary way (Figure 2), and within the next two following weeks a composite Rorschach was obtained by the partial method with the same number of days intervening between presentation of the three groups of cards as had elapsed between treatment days during the convulsive studies (Figure 3).

It will be observed that in general the composite Rorschach profile corresponds very closely to the standard one, a notable variation being an increase of nine responses in the composite record, which were responses mostly to d areas, and there is a slight shift toward pure C in the composite record relatively to the standard profile. The number of C' responses increases by 2 in the composite and there are 3 K responses as against 2 in the standard record. But inferences as to personality dynamics and structure are essentially the same which ever record is used.

Figure 4 is the composite record taken within the first 5 minutes

after a generalized convulsion. This first composite profile is marked by the low number of responses, the poorly perceived form of the small number of F responses (F-, %), and the occurrence of color-naming as a reaction in 69% of the total responses. Qualitatively there are present Piotrowski's signs of impotence, perplexity and repetition, but the reaction time for responses is well within the normal limits, many being given within 5 to 10 seconds. The whole responses are all either simple card descriptions like "something drawn" or color-naming. One DW response appears with the first F response to card V which with cards VI and IX were the only ones to evoke in this record a response other than card-description or color-naming. Repetition on the same card occurred only on card X. Aside from this kind of repetition, which cannot be called perseveration, the persistence of one response did not appear, although to different cards on different days within this first period the response "is it a wing?" was touched off by D areas which were symmetrical halves of the cards. Indicative of the way in which the color cards affected the patient's reactions is the existence of 56% of all responses as answers to these blots. This is accounted for by the fact that 'primitive' color-naming is greatly facilitated by the many variegated color areas on cards VIII, IX and X. In later records the decrease in Cn responses is concomitant with the decrease in the (VIII, IX, X) /R ratio.

The content of responses at this level in this patient indicates nothing remarkable except that every response determined by form is concerned with an animal or an animal detail.

All in all, this record is very like what would have been predicted for an extreme pathological organic condition. Every one of the ten organic signs elaborated by Piotrowski (6) except "T" (reaction time longer than 1 minute) are here. Concerning this one difference, it is interesting to note that perplexity and questing for assurance or confirmation of the 'correctness' of the response were more pronounced in responses which were attempts to save the form than in those which were mere color-namings. So, too, the reaction time correspondingly lengthened in such instances, but there is so much inconstancy in these early reactions that no general statement can as yet be made. From this patient's record and from others which have been collected we apparently must infer that the most severely limited conscious states, when asked to tell what something might be, respond only to the primary phenomenological attributes of objects, such as color, with simple concrete naming and that in such states there is, paradoxically, a certain spontaneity, indicated by a fast reaction time, which exists because there are no functioning perceptual systems of 'thing' differentiation which later along with biographically determined factors of ego-aspiration and anxiety will moderate the reaction to the test. Precise observations of behavior at this level seem important both in the description of the dynamics of response-retardation in pathological states, and of general color-shock phenomena. For in these early post-convulsive states where reality-testing cannot yet establish adequate orientation either toward the self or towards the environment and where, indeed, in some cases with specific reference to Rorschach interest, simple color may be misnamed, we can study the gradual return of mental functioning with its increasing perceptive and apperceptive differentiation and its increasing awareness of reality-demands and logical thinking. Insofar as the Rorschach test is concerned, the full description of this transition from simply naming the color areas of the card (black portions as well as the brightly colored) to the production of responses primarily concerned with the image or 'thing-ness' of those areas would provide the basic facts for the yet-to-be-defined theory of the test.

The striking thing about the composite record (figure 5) for the 5 to 10 minutes after a generalized confulsion is the relatively sudden jump in the total number of responses, an increase of 12 over the first record, 10 of these being reactions to normal D areas. 62% of the total responses were color-namings, but for the first time CF responses appear along with 1 pure C'. These CF responses were vaguely formed, being "red things" but represent a step toward form-appreciation. The 'impotence', 'perplexity', and 'repetition' still appear in the record. True perseveration without much regard to the card determinants was present here and occurs for the first time in this record when the patient is beginning to depart from the earlier color-naming and to recognize form, the accuracy of the as yet small number of F responses increasing somewhat over the previous record.

It is interesting to observe how quickly the pre-shock total number of responses is approximated again in this record of the 5 to 10 minute post-convulsive period. Here more extensive color-naming is responsible for the increase, and subsequent reactions to the color areas are characterised by attempts at formalisation and, hence, by concept changes or by disappearance of the color-naming and an ignoring of the area. In records of other patients who exhibit a perseverative tendency in the pre-convulsive state it is not unusual to find the early color-namings retained an hour after convulsion in the records taken by this continuous method. This, of course, is one of the factors which may produce differences between profiles taken by different methods an hour after shock. Most of the cases studied by the method described herein have given a Rorschach record for the 60 to 70 minute period after convulsion with an R greater than was demonstrated in records obtained in the standard way at non-treatment times. Some of these R differences may possibly be explained by the 'carrying forward' of earlier responses to later card reactions as a result of this modified technique which necessitates the almost continuous presentation of the blots. Such an increase in R may very well be an artefact of this method.

The characteristics of 'intellectual approach' in these early post-shock psychograms are sufficiently important to merit special study. It is extremely difficult to demonstrate with any clarity what part of the blot the patient means to include in the first responses given after convulsion, and this is equally true whether the response is simple color-naming, "black" for instance, or whether the response contains form and 'object-ness'. By inquiry some of these responses can be established as DW, the so-called confabulated wholes. Others are undoubtedly 'whole' color-namings, but such reactions given to the non-color cards can hardly be considered as valid indicators of a 'whole' approach. Actually in this case, and in others, the initial reactions are primarily concerned with the normal details and even the bilateral symmetry of the blots may not be appreciated until some time later in the recovery process when the detail counterparts may then be combined into one response, such as <u>two</u> bears (card VIII). Undoubtedly there is here in these early records an excellent opportunity to study the influence of <u>gestalt</u> principles on the phenomenal structuring of the blots and an analysis of these records with this end in view is planned for later publication.

The third post-convulsive record (Figure 6) is a profile resulting from responses given in the 10 to 15 minute interval after shock. Here one sees the rise in the number of responses determined by form and at the same time a decrease in the percentage of poorly perceived form answers, an indication of the increasing perceptual clarity. For the first time a good form-

controlled color response (FC) appears in the record. If reference is made to Table A, the 74% occurrence of color-card responses is outstanding, but this is accounted for by the fact that 5 repetitions of color-naming responses were given on card VIII. Excluding these repeated responses, the percentage decreases to about 50%. There are still no adequately formed whole responses in the record. Perseveration is still present as well as 'impotence' and 'perplexity'.

Figure 7 shows the progressively developing perceptual concern with form and the decreasing Cn responses. The additional differentiation of shading now appears in 2 'cloud' responses on card VII, and 2 popular form responses, one to the 'rabbit' detail on card X and one to the 'dog' detail on card II come into the record in this 15 to 20 minute interval.

The 20 to 25 minute psychogram (Figure 8) presents a significantly altered picture in contrast to the immediately preceding profiles. 80% of the form-determined responses are adequately perceived, two good form whole responses now being given for the first time. There is no color-naming in the protocol, but the color responses are heavily weighted with CF scores; however, only 38% of the total responses are now given to the color cards. In this record it is noteworthy that although cognitive functioning is relatively adequate, as indicated by the 80% good form responses, the color areas still cannot be suitably fused with rational form.

After the first 25 minutes following the convulsive shock, the Rorschach records in this case are reasonably constant with regard to intellectual approach and perceptual clarity. The behavioral signs of 'impotence' and 'perplexity' also disappear, although traces of perseveration linger.

It should be particularly remarked that no generalised assertions are being made here for other than this one patient under discussion. Some patients do not even give their first scorable responses to the Rorschach until 15 to 20 minutes after a convulsion so that no generally valid correlations of Rorschach behavior with the time intervals after shock can be made. Moreover, while this one patient's records are being reported because they provide a more or less typical picture of personality-recovery after shock, the inferences made from this set of tests may be quite invalidated in many specific respects by variations in records obtained under similar conditions from other individuals.

From 25 minutes on the Rorschach profiles are characterised by the gradual growth of FC responses, as may be seen in Table A.

A human movement response appears for the first time in the 35 to 40 minute record and an animal movement (FM) in the 40 to 45 minute profile. In the last record (Figure 13) two M responses and one FM are given. In two of these last three records the inquiry elicited additional spontaneous movement elaboration. Thus, as we have concluded elsewhere (5), "... movement responses, commonly associated with personality stability, are the last to reappear. After each single shock a long recuperative distance has to be covered before stable responses again are presented."

From the viewpoint of regression theory, there may be a problem in the investigation of the order of return of the M and FM responses. If the animal movement responses are more immature mental representations of instinctual expression, then one might expect their return before human move-

ment responses. Actually, in our cases, they seem to return together, which is what we would expect if in these transitory post-convulsive personality states the Rorschach test describes primarily cognitive dysfunction and not instinct-aim regression.

The results obtained from this study provide challenging points of departure for discussing comparisons with the Rorschach reactions of children, particularly of the pre-school group (4), and with the reactions found in the various acute and chronic pathological conditions of the central nervous system. But such discussion must wait upon more extensive investigation of the phenomena described herein. Here the objective has been to set forth the technique and to describe somewhat in detail the data obtained in a single illustrating case.

PATIENT A:
OCCURRENCES OF CERTAIN IMPORTANT INDICES IN THE VARIOUS RECORDS

	M: Sum C	(FM+m):(Fc+c+C')	VIII, IX, X / R	F+%	F(%R)	FC:(CF+C)	R
Before Treatment	3:1	3:1	52%	80	53	2:0	19
After Treatment	4:6.5	2:4	42	83	53	4:4	35
Composite Non-Convulsive (After Treatment)	4:7.5	2:6	37	90	50	3:5	44
Composite Convulsive							
1' - 5'	0:16.5 (Cn)	0:0	56	20	31	0:11	16
5' - 10'	0:27 (Cn)	0:1	53	29	25	0:19	28
10' - 15'	0:19.5	0:1	74(6 rpt.)	63	44	1:13	27
15' - 20'	0:12.5	0:0	47	61	56	3:9	32
20' - 25'	0:8.5	0:0	38	80	62	3:7	32
25' - 30'	0:7.5	0:1	39	85	60	5:5	33
30' - 35'	0:8.5	0:2	36	78	54	5:6	33
35' - 40'	1:8	0:4	33	89	50	6:5	36
40' - 45'	1:8	1:2	40	79	53	6:5	39
60' - 65'	2:7	1:4	35	83	43	6:4	40

(Table A)

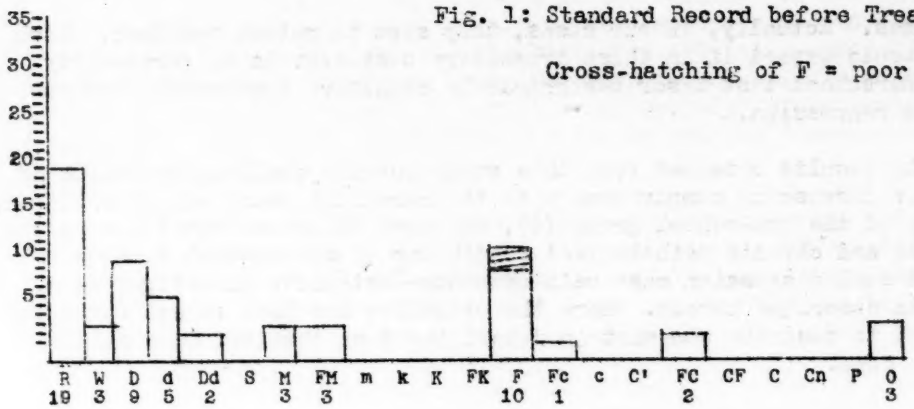

Fig. 1: Standard Record before Treatment.

Cross-hatching of F = poor form

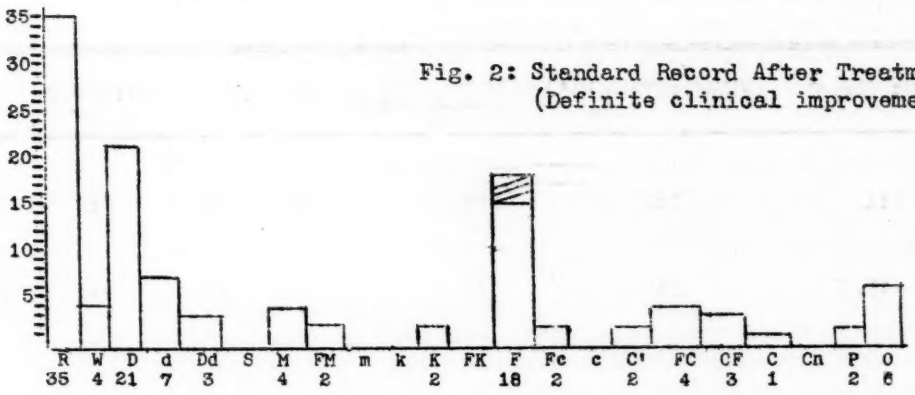

Fig. 2: Standard Record After Treatment
(Definite clinical improvement)

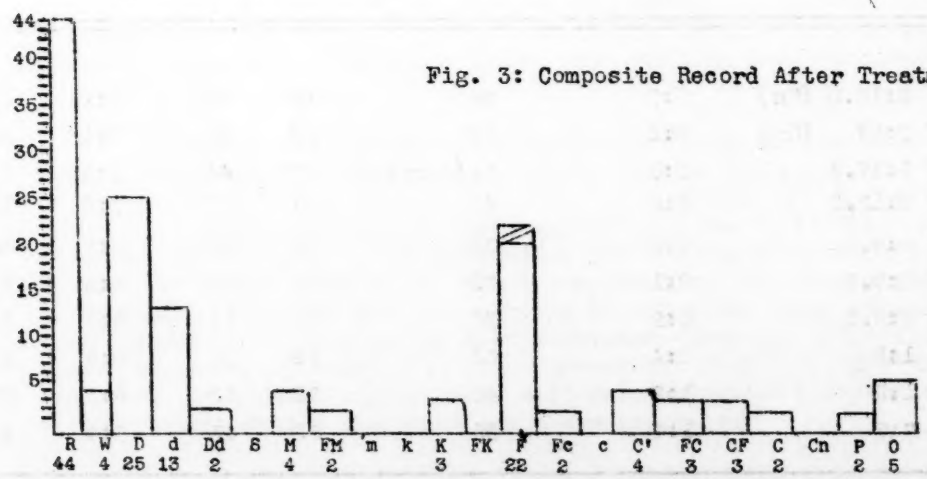

Fig. 3: Composite Record After Treatment

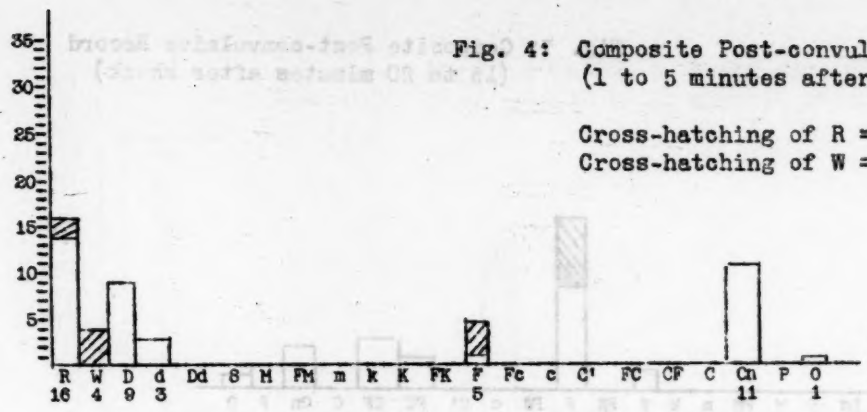

Fig. 4: Composite Post-convulsive Record
(1 to 5 minutes after shock)

Cross-hatching of R = repetition
Cross-hatching of W = color-naming

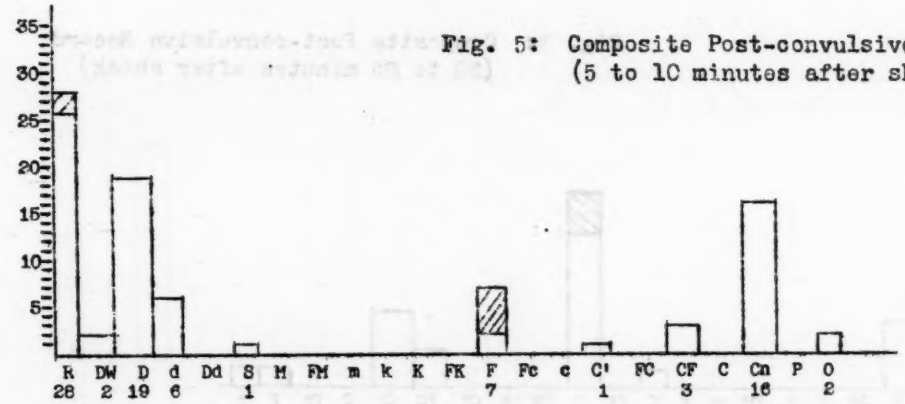

Fig. 5: Composite Post-convulsive Record
(5 to 10 minutes after shock)

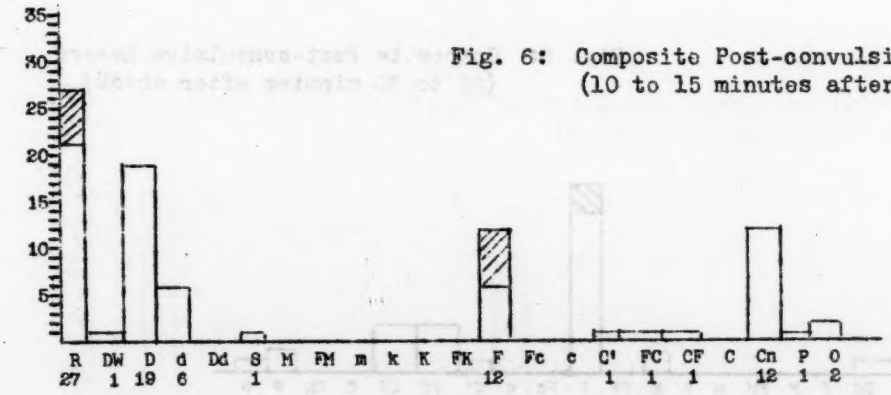

Fig. 6: Composite Post-convulsive Record
(10 to 15 minutes after shock)

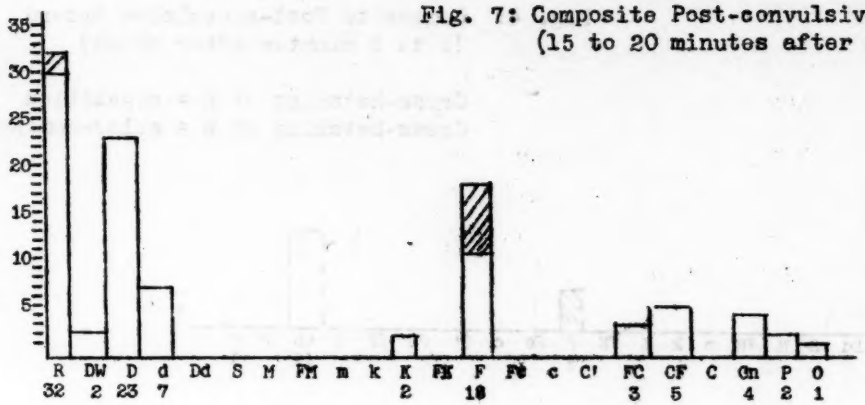

Fig. 7: Composite Post-convulsive Record
(15 to 20 minutes after shock)

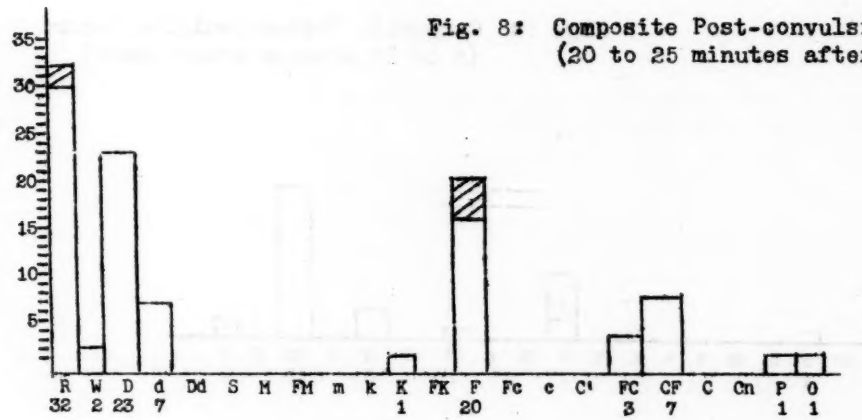

Fig. 8: Composite Post-convulsive Record
(20 to 25 minutes after shock)

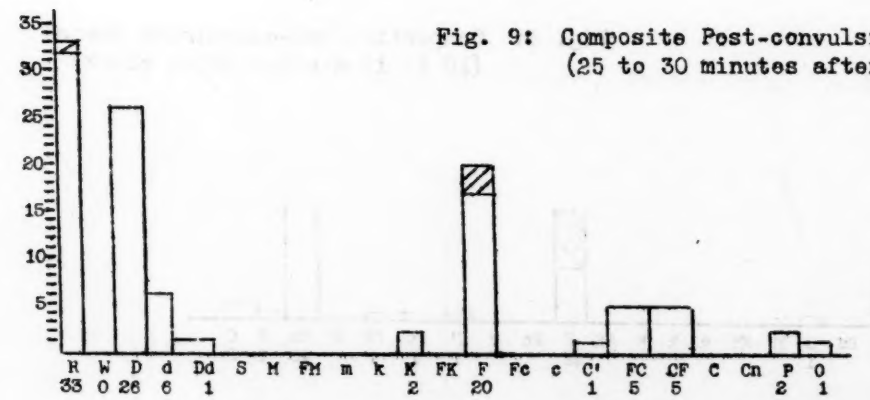

Fig. 9: Composite Post-convulsive Record
(25 to 30 minutes after shock)

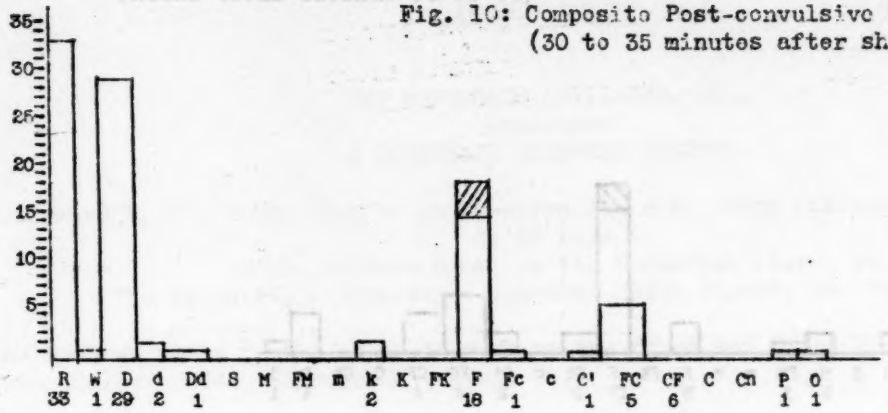

Fig. 10: Composite Post-convulsive Record
(30 to 35 minutes after shock)

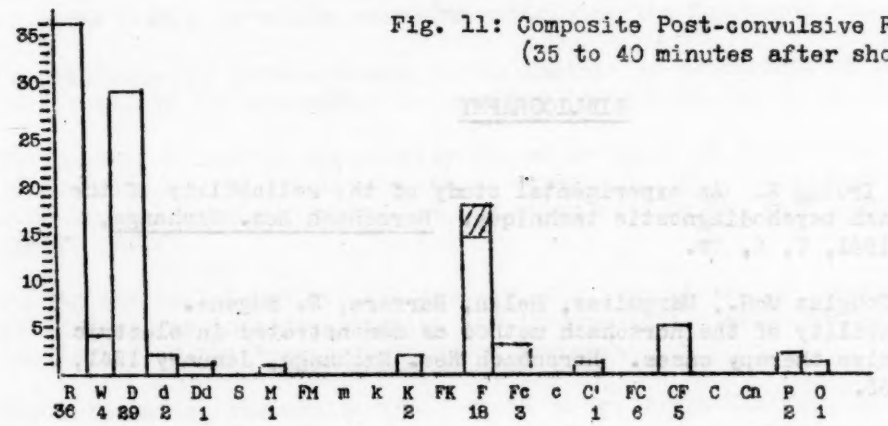

Fig. 11: Composite Post-convulsive Record
(35 to 40 minutes after shock)

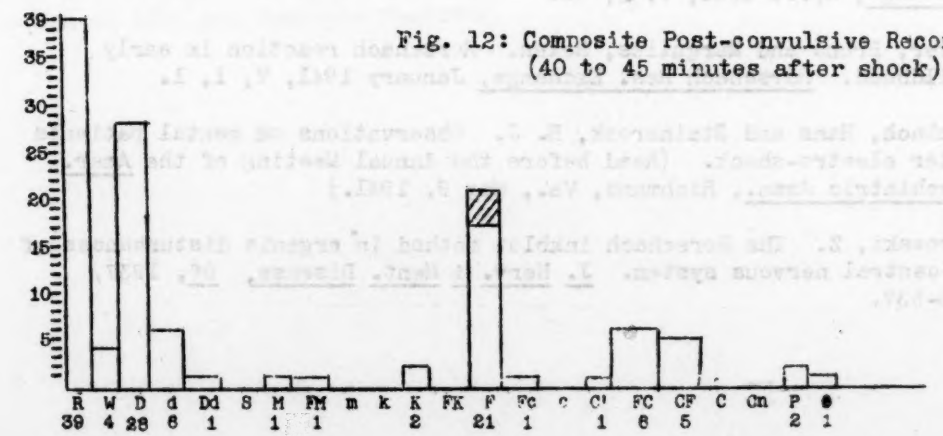

Fig. 12: Composite Post-convulsive Record
(40 to 45 minutes after shock)

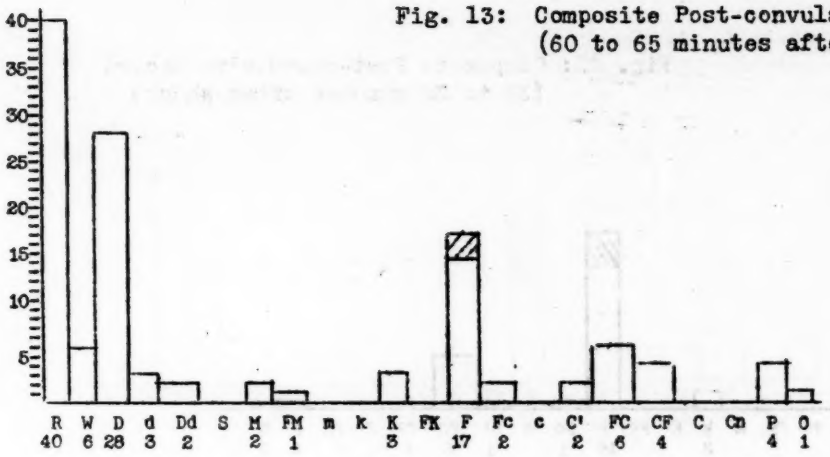

Fig. 13: Composite Post-convulsive Record (60 to 65 minutes after shock)

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE RORSCHACH INSTITUTE, INC.
announces
A RORSCHACH RESEARCH SEMINAR

Conducted by Dr. Bruno Klopfer in co-operation with other fellows of the Institute
to be held
in the Lecture Room, on the fifteenth floor, at
The Psychiatric Institute, 722 West 168th Street, New York City

The Seminar meets from 8 to 10:30 P.M. on the first and third Mondays of each month from October, 1941, through May, 1942.

The purpose of the Seminar is to investigate methodological problems like modifications of the technique of administration and interpretation and theoretical problems like personality concepts underlying the Rorschach interpretations.

Prerequisite for participation in the Seminar is membership in the Rorschach Institute, or its equivalent in academic background, training and experience.

The Seminar offers an opportunity for an exchange of experience between research psychologists with limited Rorschach experience and experienced Rorschach workers with limited research experience, as stimulated by the Macy conference, in April, 1941.

During the Fall Semester, the Seminar will concentrate on investigating the modificiations in administration and interpretation as described in the last two issues of the Rorschach Research Exchange.

For information and application, write to Dr. Bruno Klopfer, 3820 Waldo Avenue, New York City.

The participation is free for fellows of the Rorschach Institute. Others pay a fee of $20. per Academic Semester.

THE RORSCHACH INSTITUTE, INC.
New York Division

announces

six monthly meetings, on the following Mondays:

October 27, 1941
November 24, 1941
January 26, 1942
February 23, 1942
March 30, 1942
April 27, 1942

to be held at 8:15 P.M. o'clock, at the Psychiatric Institute, 722 West 168 Street, New York City, in the Lecture Room, on the fifteenth floor.

October 27, 1941 — Dr. Bruno Klopfer, "The Mental Approach in Rorschach reactions of pre-school children."

November 24, 1941 — Miss Beatrice Candee, Dr. B. Balinsky, and Dr. Z. Piotrowski, "An Experiment in the Use of the Rorschach Method as an aid in Vocational Guidance," National Youth Administration of New York City and Long Island. (Rorschach used as group method).

January 26, 1942 — Dr. Max Hertzman, "Consistency of Rorschach Reactions under high altitude conditions".

February 23, 1942 — Dr. Claire Myers, "Statistical Methods of Rorschach Evaluation used in the Berkeley Guidance Study."

Further announcements will follow in the January issue of the Rorschach Exchange.

Members and guests are invited.

Gladys Tallman, Chairman

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THE RORSCHACH INSTITUTE, INC., PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION

announces the following courses
for 1941-1942:

(No college credit will be given for these courses)

A. Lecture course consisting of introductory lectures on the Rorschach Method. Dr. E. Louise Hamilton
Six sessions on the following Tuesdays: October 14, October 28, November 18, December 9, January 13, February 10.
8:30 - 10:00 P.M. - Room 701, Conwell Hall, Temple University
Open to all persons who are interested
Fee $5.00

B. Seminar and study groups for beginners

1. Seminar for beginners — Dr. E. Louise Hamilton
Consisting of six Tuesday sessions: October 14, October 28, November 18 December 9, January 13, February 10.
6:00-7:30 P.M. - Room 701, Conwell Hall, Temple University

2. Study groups for beginners — Miss Mary T. Wilson
Consisting of nine Tuesday sessions: October 21, November 4, November 11, November 25, December 2, December 16, January 6, January 20, February 3.
Admission limited to professionally trained persons in psychology, psychiatry, sociology and social work.
8:00-10:00 P.M. - Room 701, Conwell Hall, Temple University
Fee $20.00

Notice:
A may be taken separately.
B may be taken separately by those who have had Course A.
A and B are required for those persons who are interested in becoming proficient in the use of the technique and who wish to obtain a certificate from the Rorschach Institute.

For further information address: Dr. E. Louise Hamilton, President
Rorschach Institute, Inc., Pennsylvania Division
1828 West Tioga Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Telephone: Sagamore 6031

A NOTE ON THE MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS OF THE RORSCHACH INSTITUTE

DOUGLAS M. KELLEY, M.D.*
(Chairman of the Training Committee

Elsewhere in this issue is published a current list of the subscribers to The Exchange, together with the Members and Fellows of the Institute admitted to July 1, 1941. It is interesting to note that the membership is approaching the hundred mark, of which number roughly one third are Fellows. We feel that this represents a majority of the active workers in the field, and that these Members and Fellows are with rare exception worthy of their titles.

It is true of course that when the Institute was founded over two years ago, the methods of selection, particularly for Fellowship, had not been worked out completely. This is an almost universal circumstance occurring at the birth of any new organization. During the past two years, however, the Training Committee has been actively at work modifying and stiffening the requirements, for it is our firm belief that only individuals of known ability

*(University of California Medical School, San Francisco, Calif.)

and worthy character should be admitted if the Rorschach Institute is to continue to develop into an outstanding international institution.

Bearing in mind the basic fact that membership in the Institute indicates an ability only to administer the method and score a record, we have limited our basic entrance requirements for Members to twenty-five records taken and scored by the candidate. It is obvious that complete clinical data must accompany each record, and future candidates are advised to make duplicate copies, since no records can be returned. Further, each candidate must be indorsed by the Fellow under whom his training was taken. Finally, all records are submitted to those members of the Training Committee who have had no personal contact with the applicant.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that membership in the Rorschach Institute does not imply that a Member is qualified to teach the method, undertake advanced interpretation, or to do independent research in the field. The Rorschach Institute will vigorously oppose any person not fully qualified who attempts to carry out such enterprises.

Fellows of the Institute are recognized as fully qualified individuals; therefore Fellowship requirements have been made most rigid. Candidates for Fellowship must be Members of the Institute for at least one year, and must personally demonstrate before members of the Training Committee (or in special cases, such as geographical remoteness, before other Fellows designated by the Chairman) their ability to interpret records in their specific fields, and must show possession of a thorough knowledge of Rorschach principles. The character of the applicant, his postgraduate training, and his future use of the method are also all carefully considered. These requirements are most difficult for the candidate to fulfill, and they also impose a large burden upon the Training Committee. Such effort is necessary, however, in order that the title "Fellow of the Rorschach Institute" will carry due weight.

According to custom, the Training Committee will consider applications for membership during the month of December of this year, and again at the annual meeting in 1942. Applications to be considered this year must be in the hands of the Chairman of the Committee by December 1, 1941.

A second endeavor of the Training Committee has been to determine qualifications for training in the method. A paper is being prepared upon this problem and will appear in the January issue of The Exchange. Anyone having constructive ideas on this problem is invited to communicate with the Chairman of the Training Committee.

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